

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE ELECTION

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of 11th inst., your tabulation of the results of the election as being 15 belonging to the National party and 13 to the Independent party is apt to mislead the general public. I will venture to tabulate the result as follows:

THE NATIONALS.

L. Kaula, J. Kama, J. T. Baker, E. K. L. Kahan, J. Kama, J. Amara, A. Kaula, L. Aho, J. Kama, D. H. Nahina, J. Richardson, J. Gardner, J. K. Kaula, J. Nakaleka and G. B. Palohau.

GOVERNMENT AND INDEPENDENT.

F. Brown and Cecil Brown.

INDEPENDENT.

Goldney Brown.

PLANTERS' LABOR & SUPPLY CO. & GOVERNMENT

S. B. Dole, W. E. Rowell, J. W. Kaula, W. O. Smith, D. H. Hitchcock, J. M. Kauwila, J. Kama, G. W. Pilipo, J. Nawahi, Kanealii.

GENERAL RESULT.

National Party 15
Government and Independent 2
Independent 1
Planters' Labor & Supply Co. & Government 10

The designation of "Government and Independent" as given above is to show that F. Brown and C. Brown both got elected by support of Government officials. The Deputy-Sheriff of Ewa and Waianae supported F. Brown and Judge Kaluhi supported C. Brown against the Nationals. G. Brown was not assisted by any Government or by the Planters' Labor & Supply Co. and so he alone is designated as Independent. S. B. Dole, W. E. Rowell and D. H. Hitchcock were elected partly by the help of the Planters' Labor & Supply Co. and partly by the assistance of Government officials. The Sheriff of Hilo, the Sheriff of Lihue and the Deputy-Sheriff of Kona, all three made themselves conspicuous in assisting the candidates of the Planters' Labor & Supply Co. J. W. Kaula, W. O. Smith, L. W. P. Kanealii, G. W. Pilipo, J. Nawahi, J. W. Kuwila were elected by the aid of the P. L. & S. Co. and had not this corporation assisted their candidates with large sums of money, not one of them would have been returned.

A healthy opposition to the Government by the people is good, but what must be thought of the action of a chartered company like the Planters' Labor & Supply Co. resolving itself into a political machine? Its lobbyist abroad gives one thousand dollars to influence the elections and the money of the planters is squandered on politics stopping the legitimate sphere of its business in so doing. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—The statement in your issue of to-day that the Planter's Labor and Supply Co. has used money to influence the late elections is entirely incorrect.

The Planter's Labor and Supply Co. has not used one dollar of its funds to influence the elections, either directly or indirectly.

P. C. JONES, JR., Treasurer.
WILLIAM O. SMITH, Secretary.
J. B. AITHERTON, Auditor.
W. H. BAILEY, Trustee.
H. F. GLADE, Trustee.

HONOLULU, Feb. 14, 1884.

Mr. Editor:—The Planter's Labor and Supply Co. deny that the company has spent any money on the late elections. I accept the statement on the part of the company; yet I could be better satisfied if secretary Smith would give in the details of \$32,027 81 for traveling expenses, etc. (especially the etc.) presented in a recent Treasurer's account to the company—also if the officers of the company will severally state that they have not spent money individually and with a lavish hand on the late elections. I will then be ready to acknowledge that I have had a wrong impression in regard to their political course which is commonly believed to be calculated to exert an influence adverse to the independence of electors and altogether derogatory to the purity of the ballot box. OBSERVER.

HONOLULU, Feb. 15th, 1884.

RUSSIAN IRONCLADS.

Two ironclads are, according to the "North Free Press," being built for the Russian Government at Sebastopol by the Steam Navigation Company, and, according to the terms of the contract, the first of these two vessels is to be launched not later than November, 1888, and the second six months later, while both are to be ready to take the sea by May, 1888. They will be 314 feet long by 63 feet broad and 12 feet deep, and the plates are to be 5 inches thick above the floating line, and 3 inches thick below it. The masts will be covered with plates 14 inches thick in front and 12 inches behind, and will carry six 12-inch and six 6-inch guns. The engines, which will be double, with three cylinders, fourteen boilers and two screws, are to be 9,000 horse power.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE TREATY.

[From the S. F. Chronicle.]

The reports of the majority and minority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the joint resolution to give notice to the Hawaiian Government to terminate the reciprocity convention of 1875, were submitted to the Senate to-day. Senator Morgan made a report on behalf of the majority, adversely to the resolution. The report says the committee has failed to discover that the commerce or revenues of the United States have not been adequately compensated by the advantages of trade with the Sandwich Islands. The route of transportation leading from the Pacific Ocean to Europe will, the committee thinks, put in jeopardy the trade of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands unless the present treaty agreements are continued and made permanent. It expresses the opinion that other nations will be found eager to seize the advantage this country relinquishes by the abrogation of the treaty. Australia and the Dominion of Canada, it thinks, would be willing to make most favorable terms with the Hawaiian Government for trade with the Islands, and the opening of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien will cause the Hawaiians to seek better markets in Europe than the United States offers. Alluding to the loss of revenue to the United States by the operation of the treaty, the committee says: "The balance against this country represents only the profits and gains of our own people employed in financial dealings with the Hawaiian people." The report closes with this statement: "Whatever objections, so far, have been found to the workings or results of the treaty are greatly overbalanced by the advantages we have acquired in a national sense, and by the benefits to our people of a profitable trade with the Hawaiian people, and by the duty we owe the people of both countries."

Senator Sherman makes a minority report. The body of this report is identical with that submitted to the Finance Committee in respect to a similar proposition in the Forty-seventh Congress. The minority consider the loss of revenue to the United States overbalances the benefits derived from the treaty. They think the best thing to do is to terminate the treaty, with a view of entering into other commercial relations with the Sandwich Islands, more nearly reciprocal in their provisions than the present treaty.

THE CHRONICLE ON THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d January, published in the Chronicle of the 24th, states that "the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to report against the several bills proposing abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty." This relates to the decision of the majority of the committee. The dispatch adds that "the minority of the committee will join in a minority report and endeavor to defeat the action of the majority in the Senate." Also; that "when the Senate hears all the facts in the case" the minority of the committee "think the treaty will be abrogated." At the last session there was a wrangle in the Senate over the question whether the Committee on Foreign Relations, a majority of which then, as now, was opposed to abrogation, or the Committee on Commerce, should have charge of the subject. The Senate ultimately decided in favor of the last-named committee. Hence the majority report looks like a usurpation by the Foreign Relations Committee. It was a foregone conclusion that they would report against abrogation, even without any further evidence of facts than they had at the last session. When the Senate comes to a recollection of all this and to a full knowledge of all the facts touching the practical operation of the treaty, both here and in Hawaii, we think, with the minority of the committee that it will overrule this report and abrogate the treaty. The rejection of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Mexico strengthens this view. The Mexican treaty was rejected because of a belief that it would not be reciprocal to the extent of anything like an equalization of exports from this country to that country with imports from Mexico, and that it would be ruinous to the capital and labor employed in the United States in the production of sugar. There were incidental reasons, but this is the chief one. It ap-

plies with full as much force in favor of ending the Hawaiian treaty, under which our exports are less than a third of our imports and do not equal in their total value the duty we remit on the imports. In other words, the Hawaiian treaty compels us to pay more money out of the Treasury every year than all our exports to that country are worth. And instead of making sugar cheaper, it makes it 25 to 40 per cent. dearer to the consumers on this coast. It may strike the majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that such a treaty is useful to the country in some far-off political way, but such is not the common-sense or commercial view of it.

INCREASE OF VALUE OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.

The books containing the assessed valuations of all the real estate in the county and city of New York were opened on the 14th of January for the inspection of owners of property. The total valuation of real estate is given at \$1,121,974,153, which is an increase of \$43,142,907 over that of the previous year.

Table with 3 columns: Ward, Valuation, Increase. Lists 24 wards and their respective values and increases.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

The new census figures in Great Britain give the relative proportions of the sexes very striking. Out of a total population of twenty-six millions, females are in excess of males to the extent of nearly 700,000. Yet, at birth, the males are in a majority. Within a year the balance turns the other way, and so continues until the period between ten and fifteen years of age, when the males are again the greater number. But the ascendancy is only temporary, and in the next five years the strength of numbers is with the female sex, who retain this proportion until the close. In the advanced periods of life the numerical superiority of the gentler sex is specially manifest. At the figure of '95 and upwards' we find the females more than twice as numerous as the males; while of the 141 persons who are recorded as having attained the age of '100 and upwards,' 97, or 63 per cent., are females. British Medical Journal.

THE CLAIMANT.

It is said that the friends of the "Claimant," who will come out of prison at the end of the year, have arranged to set him up as an hotel-keeper at a watering-place in the south of England. The have at any rate selected a profession well suited to his personal characteristics. Mr. Thomas Castro when he went into prison had all the appearance of a genial Boniface. He was a man of sumptuous proportions, and almost realized the ideal of "mine host" of a British tavern. It is highly probable that he will be a successful hotel keeper. Thousands of people will go to the hotel for the purpose of seeing the principal personage in the longest trial of modern times. Those who believe in him will have the comfort of living under the roof of a "Baronet of the British kingdom," and those who do not will derive some satisfaction from paying a hotel bill to one of the most notorious men of the day.

The story that a German professor has perfected a scheme whereby he can stop the vital wear and tear of persons for an indefinite time, and then set them going again, contains an idea that is not new under the sun. Edmund About's story of the desiccated "Man with the Broken Ear," and an essay by Benjamin Franklin that is 100 years old, are to the same purpose. The German professor wishes to operate by freezing, which was Franklin's plan. All that the professor now has to do to demonstrate that the vital processes in a person may be switched off and on at will, is to prove it. He needs a subject, of course, and is said to be looking for one.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.

As General Sherman does not retire until February, he will be just in time for some of the new army shirts, which are four inches longer than our heroes have heretofore been getting.

From Japan, we learn that the Government is about to raise a loan of 20,000,000 yen—£3,700,000—for the purpose of railway construction.

A Toronto man waited until he was eighty-three years old until he got married. He waited till he was sure that if he didn't like it, he wouldn't live long to repent.

In Minnesota the thermometer is only 40 degrees below zero, and the people of that section are wondering if they are not going to have any winter this coming season.

After wrestling with the subject for a long while, a New York writer concludes that there is only one thing that can effectually remove the odor of fried onions—time.

The market reports record that "molasses is slow." It usually does run slow in cold weather, and perhaps the present condition may be taken as auguring a hard winter.

In England the average of life exceeds that of France by eleven years, though the French climate is considered superior. The old jokes in the Parisian papers kill off a great many French.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

TIME TABLE.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

For San Francisco:
Australia.....On or about February 17
City of Sydney.....On or about February 23

TIME TABLE



STEAMER 'KINAU.'

THE STEAMER "KINAU" WILL LEAVE HONOLULU EACH TUESDAY AT 4 P. M. touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makana, Makukona, Kawalaha, Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Returning, will touch at all the above ports, arriving at Honolulu each Saturday P. M. The "KINAU" will leave her wharf at 4 P. M., and NO FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER 3 P. M. Due notice is given of this rule, and it will be carried out. WILDER & CO.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's



TIME TABLE.

STEAMER PLANTER,
BATES.....Commander
Will run regularly for Kona and Kau.
LEAVES HONOLULU AT 4 P. M.
Friday.....January 11 Friday.....February
Tuesday.....January 22 Tuesday.....March 4
Friday.....February 1 Friday.....March 14
Tuesday.....February 12 Tuesday.....March 25

Steamer Iwalani,

CAMERON.....Commander
Leaves Honolulu Every Monday, at 5 P. M.
For Nawiliwili, Kona, Waimea and Eleele, Kauai. Returning, leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday evening.

Steamer Jas. Makee,

FREEMAN.....Commander
Leaves Honolulu Every Thursday at 3 P. M.
For Kapaemahu and Kilauea. Returning, leaves Kapaemahu every Thursday at 4 P. M., and touching at Waialeale both ways.

Steamer C. R. Bishop

DAVIS.....Commander
Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday at 4 P. M.
For Kaula, Honaunua and Paahou. Returning, arrives at Honolulu every Saturday morning.

Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, February 9, 1884.

- List of names and addresses: Ahong, Miss Louisa; Anderson, John; Backman, Sam; Bowers, Mrs. J. W.; Brown, Rebecca; Clarke, Charles; Costa, John; Davis, J. M.; Edwards, W. W.; Greenberg, Hiram; Greene, Rev. Jos.; Harbottle, Geo. N.; Johnson, Henry; King, Mrs. E.; Lester, Frank C.; McLaughlin, Geo.; O'Brien, Mrs. E.; Poirman, David; Quirk, Mrs. Mary; Rogers, E. H.; Stearns, G. M.; Stables, Miss Elise B.; Stone, Wm. H.; Swain, Jas. J.; Wilson, Andrew; Young, Miss M. J.; Zimmermann, Marie.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILSON & ASHLEY, doing business in Honolulu as General Business Agents, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Ashley retires, and Mr. Wilson continues the business and assumes the debts and liabilities owed by the late firm. W. G. ASHLEY.

BONE MEAL Phosphate Meal 20%

CALIFORNIA BONE MEAL AND SUPER PHOSPHATE FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD & CO.